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EXAMINER	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/800,261	UCHIDA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Chad Dickerson	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *14 February 2008*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,3-11 and 13-20* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,3-11 and 13-20* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *11 March 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *see IDS dated 2/4/2008*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant's arguments filed 2/14/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In the Amendment filed 2/14/2008, the Examiner reviewed the arguments asserted by the Applicant. The Applicant asserted that the applied references did not teach or suggest "*the shooting information-based print setting module sets, in the course of selecting a template for printing, either execution or non-execution of shooting information based-printing*" and the feature of "*the editing execution module restricts editing of the pre-determined editing item in the case in which execution of shooting information-based printing is set*". The Examiner respectfully disagrees with these assertions.

Regarding the first assertion, the Examiner would like to draw Applicant's attention to the reference of Nakami '667. With the further study of this reference, the Examiner notes in figure 9 that the printer in the system detects whether the memory card or information transmitted to the printer through cable, includes an image processing control tag that represents an image data file in Exif format. The use of having data files in Exif format allows the printer to utilize the camera settings of an image at the time the image data was recorded. The system utilizes the Exif information to reproduce the image, the image quality at shooting is conveyed to the printer for an accurate reproduction reflecting the image quality at shooting, which is similar to decision of setting execution or non-execution shooting information-based printing see paragraphs [0077]-[0093]). However, the Examiner also noticed that in the

midst of determining if the image processing control information related to the camera is present at the printer or not, once this decision is made, the system decides to print the image data according to the Exif data stored on the memory device, or transmitted to the printer. In applicant's specification the template selection involves selecting the function of Exif printing as apart of the template selection (see paragraphs [0077]-[0084] and [0088]-[0092]). Therefore, the Examiner has made the connection that since the system of Nakami '127 performs the feature of choosing Exif file data used for printing, which is apart of or analogous to selecting a template, or form for the job, (applicant's figure 5), while the system decides to use filming data information stored during the filming of image information or default information on the printer for image processing, then the system performs the feature of "*in the course of selecting a template for printing, sets either execution or non-execution of shooting information-based printing*".

In regards to Applicants second assertion, the Examiner would like to draw attention to figure 9 of Nakami '127. In the claim language, the Examiner interprets the feature of "*editing in response to an operator's operation under restrictions on a predetermined editing item among available editing items of the image involved in the print job*" as follows. Explained in paragraphs [0065]-[0067] are the automatic and manual correction modes. The Automatic mode is able to set the application level of certain parameters based on the correction mode set in the automatic correct mode window. The whole purpose of the manual correction mode is to specifically change a certain item to the user's desire. The manual correction performs the feature of changing all the available editing items, while the automatic correction mode changes

the items in accordance to the mode chosen in figure 10. Depending on the correction mode chosen in figure 10, different application levels of the parameters are set during automatic correction, but this does not correlate to the user changing the settings. The settings are set **automatically** by the system based on the correction mode (see paragraphs [0065]-[0067]).

In light of the above arguments, the rejection below is maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 3-7, 10, 11, 13-17 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakami '667 (US Pub No 2003/0151667) in view of Nakami '127 (US Pub No 2003/0035127).

Re claim 1: Nakami '667 discloses a print job creation apparatus that creates a print job, said print job creation apparatus comprising:

an image acquisition module that acquires an image (i.e. both the digital camera (12) and personal computer equipped with a CPU (150) can be both considered as image acquisition units since both units are used to acquire images; see fig. 1; paragraphs [0065]-[0071]), which is involved in a print job (i.e. the images acquired by

these units can be involved in a print job that is sent to the color printer (20) in the system; see fig. 1; paragraphs [0065]-[0071]);

a shooting information-based print setting module that, in the course of selecting a template used for printing (i.e. the printer in the system detects whether the memory card, or information transmitted to the printer through cable, includes an image processing control tag that represents an image data file in Exif format. The use of having data files in Exif format allows the printer to utilize the camera settings of an image at the time the image data was recorded. The system utilizes the Exif information to reproduce the image, the image quality at shooting is conveyed to the printer for an accurate reproduction reflecting the image quality at shooting, which is similar to decision of setting execution or non-execution shooting information-based printing see paragraphs [0077]-[0093]). In the midst of determining if the image processing control information related to the camera is present at the printer or not, once this decision is made, the system decides to print the image data according to the Exif data stored on the memory device, or transmitted to the printer. In applicant's specification the template selection involves selecting the function of Exif printing as apart of the template selection (see paragraphs [0077]-[0084] and [0088]-[0092]). Therefore, the Examiner has made the connection that since the system of Nakami '127 performs the feature of choosing Exif file data used for printing, which is apart of or analogous to selecting a template, or form for the job, (applicant's figure 5), while the system decides to use filming data information stored during the filming of image information or default information on the printer for image processing, then the system

performs the above feature; see paragraphs [0077]-[0084] and [0088]-[0092]) sets either execution or non-execution of shooting information-based printing (i.e. the CPU (51) in the color printer (20) decides whether to execute the image processing control information when the CPU determines that an image file input into the system has a certain image processing tag with the control information. Based on whether the image processing control tag is present in the image file determines whether the CPU (51) will execute or not execute the image processing information present in the image file. Thus, the CPU (51) is considered to be the shooting information-based print setting module; see figs. 1-5 and 9; paragraphs [0088]-[0093]), which represents printing with shooting information set at a time of shooting an image (i.e. the parameters such as the target color space, the filming mode are considered as the shooting information. With the filming mode, filming, or shooting, conditions such as the brightness, contrast and white balance can be set. These and other parameters can be set automatically when filming, or shooting, of the image occurs. The parameters automatically set can be included in the image during the printing process to reflect the settings in the print job; see figs. 1-6 and 9; paragraphs [0065]-[0071] and [0077]-[0084]); and

in the case of setting execution of the shooting information-based printing by said shooting information-based print setting module (i.e. in the system, the CPU (51) of the color printer can be used to setup the case where filming, or shooting, information is used in printing process of a print job in order for that print job to reflect the settings of the image when filming occurred; see figs. 1-6 and 9; paragraphs [0065]-[0071] and [0077]-[0094]), and

in the case of setting non-execution of the shooting information-based printing by said shooting information-based print setting module (i.e. the system can set up a situation where filming, or shooting, information is not reflected in a print job once the print job is sent to the system's color printer (51); see figs. 1-6 and 9; paragraphs [0065]-[0071] and [0077]-[0094]).

However, Nakami '667 fails to teach an editing execution module that executes editing in response to an operator's operation under restrictions on a predetermined editing item among available editing items of the image involved in the print job and with permission to all the available editing items of the image involved in the print job, which include the predetermined editing item.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Nakami '127. Nakami '127 discloses an editing execution module that executes editing in response to an operator's operation under restrictions on a predetermined editing item among available editing items of the image involved in the print job (i.e. in Nakami '127, the system shown in figure 9 shows that the editing of parameters can be set in an automatic or manual manner. If the user chooses to set the parameters in an automatic manner, it does not allow for the user to change certain predetermined parameters in a manual manner. This restricts the user from further changing the correction settings of parameters regarding the image data and this is in response to the user selecting the automatic correction-setting item; see fig. 9; paragraphs [0065]-[0073]),

with permission to all the available editing items of the image involved in the print job, which include the predetermined editing item (i.e. in the system, when the user

desires to use the manual correction method to change image parameters and these image parameters include the predetermined editing items as shown in figure 9. The manual correction-setting item gives the user to the ability, or permission, to change the editing items related to the image data that will be printed for a print job. Thus, the combination of the features of Nakami '127 with the decision of performing the filming parameters in Nakami '667, the above feature of the claim is performed; see fig. 9; paragraphs [0065]-[0073]).

Therefore, in view of Nakami '127, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to an editing execution module that executes editing in response to an operator's operation under restrictions on a predetermined editing item among available editing items of the image involved in the print job and with permission to all the available editing items of the image involved in the print job, which include the predetermined editing item in order to have the setting values for each of the image parameters to be set automatically or manually (as stated in Nakami '127 paragraph [0065]).

Re claim 3: The teachings of Nakami '667 in view of Nakami '127 are disclosed above. Nakami '667 discloses a print job creation apparatus in accordance with claim 1, wherein the shooting information includes at least part of specification of a color space, setting of contrast, setting of saturation, setting of color balance, and setting of a shooting mode in both a shooting device and in a printing device (i.e. Nakami '667 discloses filming, or shooting, conditions such as brightness, contrast, white balance

and target color space; see figs. 1-6 and 9; paragraphs [0065]-[0071] and [0077]-[0094]).

Re claim 4: The teachings of Nakami '667 in view of Nakami '127 are disclosed above. Nakami '667 discloses a print job creation apparatus in accordance with claim 1, wherein said shooting information-based print setting module sets execution or non-execution of printing in conformity with PIM `Print Image Matching` as the shooting information-based printing (i.e. PIM, or print image matching, is a processing method in which images are processed based on predetermined parameters before printing is carried out. The system performs the feature of setting the execution or non-execution of the filming conditions in conformity with the Print Image matching as the filming information used for printing since the system allows for the setting of parameters regarding the image settings before printing. The settings are then reflected in a print job once a printer determines that the image file contains the processing conditions needed to accurately reflect the image acquired by the camera so that the image in the camera can be accurately reproduced by the printer; see figs. 1-6 and 9; paragraphs [0065]-[0071] and [0077]-[0094]).

Re claim 5: The teachings of Nakami '667 in view of Nakami '127 are disclosed above. Nakami '667 discloses a print job creation apparatus in accordance with claim 4, wherein said shooting information-based print setting module sets execution or non-execution of printing in conformity with Exif Print `Exchangeable image file format Print`

as the shooting information-based printing (i.e. the image file used to contain the filming, or shooting, information that is set to be used during printing, conforms with the Exif standards in the system; see figs. 1-6 and 9; paragraphs [0065]-[0071] and [0077]-[0094]).

Re claim 6: The teachings of Nakami '667 in view of Nakami '127 are disclosed above. Nakami '667 discloses a print job creation apparatus in accordance with claim 1, wherein said shooting information-based print setting module sets execution or non-execution of printing in conformity with Exif Print `Exchangeable image file format Print` as the shooting information-based printing (i.e. the image file used to contain the filming, or shooting, information that is set to be used during printing, conforms with the Exif standards in the system; see figs. 1-6 and 9; paragraphs [0065]-[0071] and [0077]-[0094]).

Re claim 7: The teachings of Nakami '667 in view of Nakami '127 are disclosed above. Nakami '667 discloses a print job creation apparatus in accordance with claim 1, wherein the predetermined editing item includes at least part of contour softening/sharpening, setting of lightness, setting of contrast, color change, change to sepia/monochromatic, and application of a cross filter (i.e. in the system of Nakami '667, the parameters such as the brightness, contrast, white balance and target color space are all set; see figs. 1-6 and 9; paragraphs [0065]-[0071] and [0077]-[0094]).

Re claim 10: The teachings of Nakami '667 in view of Nakami '127 are disclosed above.

However, Nakami '667 fails to teach a print job creation apparatus, said print job creation apparatus further comprising: a printing condition setting module that sets a printing condition of the print job, in response to the operator's operation.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Nakami '127. Nakami '127 discloses a print job creation apparatus in accordance with claim 1, said print job creation apparatus further comprising:

a printing condition setting module that sets a printing condition of the print job, in response to the operator's operation (i.e. in Nakami '127, the user is able to send a printing request to the printer in the system and the CPU (200) of the personal computer recognizes the printing request from the user, the system performs the printing of the print job. This is an example of setting a printing condition of a print job when a user inputs an operation into the system and therefore, the function of the printing condition setting module is performed; see fig. 5; paragraphs [0065]-[0075]).

Therefore, in view of Nakami '127, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to a printing condition setting module that sets a printing condition of the print job, in response to the operator's operation in order to execute the printing process (as stated in Nakami '127 paragraph [0073]).

Re claim 11: Nakami '667 discloses a print job creation method that creates a print job, said print job creation method comprising the steps of:

(a) acquiring an image (i.e. both the digital camera (12) and personal computer equipped with a CPU (150) can be both considered as image acquisition units since both units are used to acquire images; see fig. 1; paragraphs [0065]-[0071]), which is involved in a print job (i.e. the images acquired by these units can be involved in a print job that is sent to the color printer (20) in the system; see fig. 1; paragraphs [0065]-[0071]);

(b) setting, in the course of selecting a template used for printing (i.e. the printer in the system detects whether the memory card, or information transmitted to the printer through cable, includes an image processing control tag that represents an image data file in Exif format. The use of having data files in Exif format allows the printer to utilize the camera settings of an image at the time the image data was recorded. The system utilizes the Exif information to reproduce the image, the image quality at shooting is conveyed to the printer for an accurate reproduction reflecting the image quality at shooting, which is similar to decision of setting execution or non-execution shooting information-based printing see paragraphs [0077]-[0093]). In the midst of determining if the image processing control information related to the camera is present at the printer or not, once this decision is made, the system decides to print the image data according to the Exif data stored on the memory device, or transmitted to the printer. In applicant's specification the template selection involves selecting the function of Exif printing as apart of the template selection (see paragraphs [0077]-[0084] and [0088]-[0092]). Therefore, the Examiner has made the connection that since the system of Nakami ‘127 performs the feature of choosing Exif file data used for printing, which is

apart of or analogous to selecting a template, or form for the job, (applicant's figure 5), while the system decides to use filming data information stored during the filming of image information or default information on the printer for image processing, then the system performs the above feature; see paragraphs [0077]-[0084] and [0088]-[0092]), either execution or non-execution of shooting information-based printing (i.e. the CPU (51) in the color printer (20) decides whether to execute the image processing control information when the CPU determines that an image file input into the system has a certain image processing tag with the control information. Based on whether the image processing control tag is present in the image file determines whether the CPU (51) will execute or not execute the image processing information present in the image file. Thus, the CPU (51) is considered to be the shooting information-based print setting module; see figs. 1-5 and 9; paragraphs [0088]-[0093]), which represents printing with shooting information set at a time of shooting an image (i.e. the parameters such as the target color space, the filming mode are considered as the shooting information. With the filming mode, filming, or shooting, conditions such as the brightness, contrast and white balance can be set. These and other parameters can be set automatically when filming, or shooting, of the image occurs. The parameters automatically set can be included in the image during the printing process to reflect the settings in the print job; see figs. 1-6 and 9; paragraphs [0065]-[0071] and [0077]-[0084]); and

(c) in the case of setting execution of the shooting information-based printing (i.e. in the system, the CPU (51) of the color printer can be used to setup the case where filming, or shooting, information is used in printing process of a print job in order for that

print job to reflect the settings of the image when filming occurred; see figs. 1-6 and 9; paragraphs [0065]-[0071] and [0077]-[0094]),

and in the case of setting non-execution of the shooting information-based printing (i.e. the system can set up a situation where filming, or shooting, information is not reflected in a print job once the print job is sent to the system's color printer (51); see figs. 1-6 and 9; paragraphs [0065]-[0071] and [0077]-[0094]).

However, Nakami '667 fails to teach executing editing in response to an operator's operation under restrictions on a predetermined editing item among available editing items of the image involved in the print job and with permission to all the available editing items of the image involved in the print job, which include the predetermined editing item.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Nakami '127. Nakami '127 discloses executing editing in response to an operator's operation under restrictions on a predetermined editing item among available editing items of the image involved in the print job (i.e. in Nakami '127, the system shown in figure 9 shows that the editing of parameters can be set in an automatic or manual manner. If the user chooses to set the parameters in an automatic manner, it does not allow for the user to change certain predetermined parameters in a manual manner. This restricts the user from further changing the correction settings of parameters regarding the image data and this is in response to the user selecting the automatic correction-setting item; see fig. 9; paragraphs [0065]-[0073]) and

with permission to all the available editing items of the image involved in the print job, which include the predetermined editing item (i.e. in the system, when the user desires to use the manual correction method to change image parameters and these image parameters include the predetermined editing items as shown in figure 9. The manual correction-setting item gives the user to the ability, or permission, to change the editing items related to the image data that will be printed for a print job. Thus, the combination of the features of Nakami '127 with the decision of performing the filming parameters in Nakami '667, the above feature of the claim is performed; see fig. 9; paragraphs [0065]-[0073]).

Therefore, in view of Nakami '127, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of executing editing in response to an operator's operation under restrictions on a predetermined editing item among available editing items of the image involved in the print job and with permission to all the available editing items of the image involved in the print job, which include the predetermined editing item in order to have the setting values for each of the image parameters to be set automatically or manually (as stated in Nakami '127 paragraph [0065]).

Re claim 13: The teachings of Nakami '667 in view of Nakami '127 are disclosed above. Nakami '667 discloses a print job creation method in accordance with claim 11, wherein the shooting information includes at least part of specification of a color space, setting of contrast, setting of saturation, setting of color balance, and setting of a shooting mode in

both a shooting device and in a printing device (i.e. Nakami '667 discloses filming, or shooting, conditions such as brightness, contrast, white balance and target color space; see figs. 1-6 and 9; paragraphs [0065]-[0071] and [0077]-[0094]).

Re claim 14: The teachings of Nakami '667 in view of Nakami '127 are disclosed above. Nakami '667 discloses a print job creation method in accordance with claim 11, wherein said step (b) sets execution or non-execution of printing in conformity with PIM `Print Image Matching` as the shooting information-based printing (i.e. PIM, or print image matching, is a processing method in which images are processed based on predetermined parameters before printing is carried out. The system performs the feature of setting the execution or non-execution of the filming conditions in conformity with the Print Image matching as the filming information used for printing since the system allows for the setting of parameters regarding the image settings before printing. The settings are then reflected in a print job once a printer determines that the image file contains the processing conditions needed to accurately reflect the image acquired by the camera so that the image in the camera can be accurately reproduced by the printer; see figs. 1-6 and 9; paragraphs [0065]-[0071] and [0077]-[0094]).

Re claim 15: The teachings of Nakami '667 in view of Nakami '127 are disclosed above. Nakami '667 discloses a print job creation method in accordance with claim 14, wherein said shooting information-based print setting module sets execution or non-execution of printing in conformity with Exif Print `Exchangeable image file format Print` as the

shooting information-based printing (i.e. the image file used to contain the filming, or shooting, information that is set to be used during printing, conforms with the Exif standards in the system; see figs. 1-6 and 9; paragraphs [0065]-[0071] and [0077]-[0094]).

Re claim 16: The teachings of Nakami '667 in view of Nakami '127 are disclosed above. Nakami '667 discloses a print job creation method in accordance with claim 11, wherein said step (b) sets execution or non-execution of printing in conformity with Exif Print `Exchangeable image file format Print` as the shooting information-based printing (i.e. the image file used to contain the filming, or shooting, information that is set to be used during printing, conforms with the Exif standards in the system; see figs. 1-6 and 9; paragraphs [0065]-[0071] and [0077]-[0094]).

Re claim 17: The teachings of Nakami '667 in view of Nakami '127 are disclosed above. Nakami '667 discloses a print job creation method in accordance with claim 11, wherein the predetermined editing item includes at least part of contour softening/sharpening, setting of lightness, setting of contrast, color change, change to sepia/monochromatic, and application of a cross filter (i.e. in the system of Nakami '667, the parameters such as the brightness, contrast, white balance and target color space are all set; see figs. 1-6 and 9; paragraphs [0065]-[0071] and [0077]-[0094]).

Re claim 20: The teachings of Nakami '667 in view of Nakami '127 are disclosed above.

However, Nakami '667 fails to teach a print job creation method, said print job creation method further comprising the step of setting a printing condition of the print job, in response to the operator's operation.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Hui '010. Hui '010 discloses a print job creation method, said print job creation method further comprising the step of setting a printing condition of the print job, in response to the operator's operation (i.e. in Nakami '127, the user is able to send a printing request to the printer in the system and the CPU (200) of the personal computer recognizes the printing request from the user, the system performs the printing of the print job. This is an example of setting a printing condition of a print job when a user inputs an operation into the system and therefore, the function of the printing condition setting module is performed; see fig. 5; paragraphs [0065]-[0075]).

Therefore, in view of Nakami '127, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of a print job creation method, said print job creation method further comprising the step of setting a printing condition of the print job, in response to the operator's operation in order to execute the printing process (as stated in Nakami '127 paragraph [0073]).

4. Claims 8, 9, 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakami '667, as modified by Nakami '127, and further in view of Hui '010 (US Pat No 6237010).

Re claim 8: The teachings of Nakami '667 in view of Nakami '127 are disclosed above.

However, Nakami '667 fails to teach a print job creation apparatus, said print job creation apparatus further comprising: a print service setting module that sets one print service selected among multiple print service options, in response to the operator's operation.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Hui '010. Hui '010 discloses a print job creation apparatus in accordance with claim 1, said print job creation apparatus further comprising:

a print service setting module that sets one print service selected among multiple print service options, in response to the operator's operation (i.e. in the system of Hui '010, certain printing services are available to the user. Shown in figure 12, the user is able to enlarge or reduce the size of the image that is selected. This can serve as the enlargement service provided to the user. Shown in figure 21, the user has the option of changing the style of the photo to a catalog or an album format. This performs the function of providing a service that enables the user to have the album printing service feature. The catalog style can also be analogous to the digest printing service feature. These features are all possible when the user chooses different options on the application to create the print job in different aspects of the application. The option of having an album option among both the album and catalog options is an example of the system able to set a print option, or service, selected among multiple printing options in response to the user's choice or operation; see figs. 3, 4, 12 and 21; col. 11, lines 26-67, col. 12, lines 1-17, col. 17 lines 65-67 and col. 18, lines 1-32).

Therefore, in view of Hui '010, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a print service setting module that sets one print service selected among multiple print service options, in response to the operator's operation in order to coordinate image composition among images in a set (as stated in Hui '010 col. 1, lines 58-65).

Re claim 9: The teachings of Nakami ‘667, modified by Nakami ‘127, and further in view of Hui ‘010 are disclosed above.

However, Nakami '667 in view of Nakami '127 fails to teach a print job creation apparatus, wherein the multiple print services include at least one of an enlargement printing service, a digest printing service, a calendar printing service, a postcard printing service, a photo name card printing service, an ID photograph printing service, a seal printing service, a label printing service, and an album printing service.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Hui '010. Hui '010 discloses the multiple print services include at least one of an enlargement printing service, a digest printing service, a calendar printing service, a postcard printing service, a photo name card printing service, an ID photograph printing service, a seal printing service, a label printing service, and an album printing service (i.e. in the system of Hui '010, certain printing services are available to the user. Shown in figure 12, the user is able to enlarge or reduce the size of the image that is selected. This can serve as the enlargement service provided to the user. Shown in figure 21, the user has the option of changing the style of the photo to a catalog or an album format. This performs the

function of providing a service that enables the user to have the album printing service feature. The catalog style can also be analogous to the digest printing service feature. These features are all possible when the user chooses different options on the application to create the print job in different aspects of the application. The option of having an album option among both the album and catalog options is an example of the system able to set a print option, or service, selected among multiple printing options in response to the user's choice or operation; see figs. 3, 4, 12 and 21; col. 11, lines 26-67, col. 12, lines 1-17, col. 17 lines 65-67 and col. 18, lines 1-32).

Therefore, in view of Hui '010, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to a print job creation apparatus, wherein the multiple print services include at least one of an enlargement printing service, a digest printing service, a calendar printing service, a postcard printing service, a photo name card printing service, an ID photograph printing service, a seal printing service, a label printing service, and an album printing service in order to coordinate image composition among images in a set (as stated in Hui '010 col. 1, lines 58-65).

Re claim 18: The teachings of Nakami '667 in view of Nakami '127 are disclosed above.

However, Nakami '667 in view of Nakami '127 fails to teach a print job creation method, said print job creation method further comprising the step of setting one print service selected among multiple print service options, in response to the operator's operation, prior to at least said step (b).

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Hui '010. Hui '010 discloses a print job creation method in accordance with claim 11, said print job creation method further comprising the step of setting one print service selected among multiple print service options, in response to the operator's operation, prior to at least said step (b) (i.e. in the system of Hui '010, certain printing services are available to the user. Shown in figure 12, the user is able to enlarge or reduce the size of the image that is selected. This can serve as the enlargement service provided to the user. Shown in figure 21, the user has the option of changing the style of the photo to a catalog or an album format. This performs the function of providing a service that enables the user to have the album printing service feature. The catalog style can also be analogous to the digest printing service feature. These features are all possible when the user chooses different options on the application to create the print job in different aspects of the application. The option of having an album option among both the album and catalog options is an example of the system able to set a print option, or service, selected among multiple printing options in response to the user's choice or operation. Since the order of operation of setting the parameters shown in figure 3 can be performed in any order, the above limitation occurring before step (b) is also performed by Hui '010; see figs. 3, 4, 12 and 21; col. 11, lines 26-67, col. 12, lines 1-17, col. 17 lines 65-67 and col. 18, lines 1-32).

Therefore, in view of Hui '010, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of a print job creation method, said print job creation method further comprising the step of setting one print

service selected among multiple print service options, in response to the operator's operation, prior to at least said step (b) in order to coordinate image composition among images in a set (as stated in Hui '010 col. 1, lines 58-65).

Re claim 19: The teachings of Nakami ‘667 and Nakami ‘127 are disclosed above.

However, Nakami '667 in view of Nakami '127 fails to teach a print job creation method, wherein the multiple print services include at least one of an enlargement printing service, a digest printing service, a calendar printing service, a postcard printing service, a photo name card printing service, an ID photograph printing service, a seal printing service, a label printing service, and an album printing service.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Hui '010. Hui '010 discloses a print job creation method in accordance with claim 18, wherein the multiple print services include at least one of an enlargement printing service, a digest printing service, a calendar printing service, a postcard printing service, a photo name card printing service, an ID photograph printing service, a seal printing service, a label printing service, and an album printing service (i.e. in the system of Hui '010, certain printing services are available to the user. Shown in figure 12, the user is able to enlarge or reduce the size of the image that is selected. This can serve as the enlargement service provided to the user. Shown in figure 21, the user has the option of changing the style of the photo to a catalog or an album format. This performs the function of providing a service that enables the user to have the album printing service feature. The catalog style can also be analogous to the digest printing service feature.

These features are all possible when the user chooses different options on the application to create the print job in different aspects of the application. The option of having an album option among both the album and catalog options is an example of the system able to set a print option, or service, selected among multiple printing options in response to the user's choice or operation; see figs. 3, 4, 12 and 21; col. 11, lines 26-67, col. 12, lines 1-17, col. 17 lines 65-67 and col. 18, lines 1-32).

Therefore, in view of Hui '010, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of a print job creation method, wherein the multiple print services include at least one of an enlargement printing service, a digest printing service, a calendar printing service, a postcard printing service, a photo name card printing service, an ID photograph printing service, a seal printing service, a label printing service, and an album printing service in order to coordinate image composition among images in a set (as stated in Hui '010 col. 1, lines 58-65).

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

6. Herbert '003 (US Pat No 2003/0161003) discloses application software that is used to connect a camera with the user's computer to arrange, organize and manipulate image data.

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHAD DICKERSON whose telephone number is (571)270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Thur. 9:00-6:30 Fri. 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571)-272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/C. D./
/Chad Dickerson/
Examiner, Art Unit 2625

/Twyler L. Haskins/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625